Ministry of Health of Ukraine National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya Department of Pharmacy

«AGREED»

with the Methodical Council of Pharmaceutical Faculty Minutes № 2 from «23» 12 2024 year Head of the Methodical Council of the Pharmaceutical Faculty ______assoc_prof. of HEI Tetyana YUSCHENKO «APPROVE» Academic Council of Stomatological and Pharmaceutical faculties Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya Minutes N_2 from «24» 12 2024 year Head of the Academic Council of Stomatological and Pharmaceutical faculties M_2 prof. of HEI Serhiy POLISHCHUK

Instruction of the station to the objective structured practical exam (OSPE)

Station name	<i>Station № 1.</i> Compounding of extemporaneous dosage forms
Subject	Drug technology
Speciality	226 « Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy »
Educational qualification	Master of pharmacy
Professional qualification	Pharmacist
Course	V
Form of study	Full-time

Vinnytsya 2024

Task:

• adhere to the norms of sanitary and hygienic regime of pharmacies;

• determine the type of dosage form, provide an expanded description and classification;

- work with regulatory and technical documentation;
- conduct a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription;
- choose a rational technology in the drugs compounding in various dosage forms;
- identify incompatible combinations of drugs in prescriptions;
- perform basic technological operations during the compounding of dosage forms;
 - substantiate the chosen technology of compounding the dosage form;

• apply special technological methods for the compounding of dosage forms according to difficult and incompatible prescriptions;

• to control the quality of the dosage form at all stages of the technological process.

Station equipment:

• Assistant table, chair;

• Kit for workplace preparation (bars with sterile cotton balls, sterile gauze napkins, sterile tweezers, hydrogen peroxide solution 3%, chloramine B solution 1%);

• Containers with medicinal matters and excipients;

- Hand scales of different sizes;
- Technical scales VKT-1000;

• Glass measuring devices (cylinders, flasks, burettes, measuring fingers, calibrated droppers, measuring cups);

- Sets of mortars and pestles of different sizes;
- Pill machine;
- Forms for making suppositories by pouring;
- Porcelain infundyrs;

• Tare-closing and packaging materials (bottles, stoppers, paper capsules of different types);

• Labels for dosage forms labeling.

In the case of **remote study** (in order to prevent the spread of acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by coronavirus SARS-CoV-2), **the procedure for conducting an objective structured practical examination** (**OSPI**) is regulated by the Regulations on introducing remote study elements at National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya and will take place on the **Microsoft Teams platform**.

Equipment for remote form OSP (K) I: practical situations, data sets.

On the day of the exam, the secretary of the State Examination Commission joins the student from the group, which passes the exam according to the schedule, to the meeting of the examiner. At the station, the student must greet and introduce himself, *present a document* (passport) proving his identity to the teacher. The student receives a practical situation, where it is provided to characterize the dosage form, to conduct a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription; indicate the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical justification.

The time limit for the station is 8 minutes. After exceeding the time limit at the station, the examiner does not accept the answer. Note that the teacher is an observer of your actions and does not provide instructions, comments or question.

Requirements for the station passing:

- use a computer or laptop during the response;

- the answer is accepted under the condition of the switched on camera, where the student who passes the exam is clearly visible, and the microphone on with a clear sound;

- video is recorded while working at the station.

It is forbidden to use a mobile phone and other electronic gadgets, to transmit, copy and take out any information related to the exam.

Station \mathbb{N}_{2} 1 «Compounding of extemporaneous dosage forms» is one of the two OSPI stations in the discipline "Drugs Technology".

Practical situations for the compounding of drugs in a pharmacy are presented.

An example of assessing the response of a higher education applicant (HEA) to a practical situation

Practical situation. A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Rp.: Analgini 3,0

Solutionis Natrii hydrocarbonatis 2% - 300 ml

Natrii benzoatis 4,0

Liquoris Ammonii-anisati 10ml

Misce. Da. Signa. 1 table spoon 3 times a day

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

N⁰ n/o	Criterion			
1.	Characteristics of	This MF is a turbid mixture-suspension, which		
	the dosage form	includes a substance of list B - analgin, substances of		
		the common list - sodium bicarbonate, sodium		
		benzoate and ammonia-anise drops (fragrant substance		
		containing essential oils). Solvent - purified water.		
2.	Pharmaceutical	Form of prescription blanc (order of the Ministry of		
	expertise of the	Health №360) - №1, requisites: a corner stamp of the		
	prescription	hospital, signature and stamp of the doctor who wrote		
		the prescription. Valid for one month, the prescription		
		is not stored.		
		Medicinal substances are compatible.		
		Check the doses of the potent analgin.		
3.	Work with	Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine №275		
	regulatory and	Requirements for personal hygiene		
	technical	• Before the start of the shift is provided with		
	documentation	clean towels for personal use;		
		• It is forbidden to store personal belongings		

			other than a clean handkerchief in the workplace and		
			in the pockets of bathrobes;		
			• Short trimmed nails, not varnished;		
			• No rings on the fingers;		
			• No makeup.		
			Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the		
			manufacture of non-sterile MF		
			• Medicines used for the manufacture of non-		
			sterile dosage forms should be stored in tightly closed		
			barriers in conditions that exclude their		
			contamination.		
			• Auxiliary material required for the manufacture		
			and packaging of drugs is prepared and sterilized.		
			• The pharmacy is cleaned regularly.		
			The manufacture of liquid dosage forms is		
			regulated by orders of the Ministry of Health of		
			Ukraine № 197 and № 398.		
			Quality control and requisites of dosage forms		
			compounding in pharmacies are regulated by orders of		
4			the Ministry of Health of Ukraine N_{\circ} 812 and N_{\circ} 398.		
4.	Description	of	1. Liquid dosage forms are made by mass-volume		
	dosage	form	method, which provides the required mass of drug		
	technology		substance in a given volume of solution (soluble		
			substance is taken by weight, and the solvent is added		
			2 The solvent is not specified in the prescription so		
			2. The solvent is not specified in the prescription, so make an aqueous solution. The word "water" means		
			purified water		
			3. Since the concentration of the aqueous solution is		
			given as a percentage, the mass-volume percentage		
			should be understood.		
			4. Concentrated solutions are used to accelerate the		
			manufacture of drugs.		
			5. The total volume of the drug consists of the		
			volumes of all liquids that are part of the prescription.		
			MF technology consists of the following		
			technological stages:		
			•weighing and measuring;		
			•dissolving and mixing the components of the drug;		
			•percolation;		
			•packaging and labeling,		
			According to the requirements of the order of the		
			Ministry of Health of Ukraine No 197 it is		
			recommended to make liquid dosage forms using		
			concentrated solutions if possible.		
			 •quality control. •quality control. According to the requirements of the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 197 it is recommended to make liquid dosage forms using concentrated solutions if possible. 		

			According to the order of the Ministry of Health		
			No197 (annex 1) there are the following concentrated		
			solutions of substances that are part of the		
			prescription:		
			prescription: Sol. Natrij hanzoatis $10\% (1.10) = 4.0 \pm 10 = 40 \text{ m}^3$		
			Sol. Natrii benzoatis 10% (1:10) = $4,0 \times 10 = 40$ ml		
			Sol Nath Hydrocarbonaus 5%	(1.20) = 0.0 + 20 = 120 III	
5	Compounding	of	$\sqrt{(purified water)} = 310-10-40$	J-120 = 140 IIII	
5.	docogo form	01	Health No 107) is manufactured	in the working close by	
	uosage torm		the hurst augtor habind t	he lower monicous in	
			which 2.0 analgin weighed	an DD 5 hand scalas is	
			dissolved, strain into a vial for	bendlad	
			120 ml of 5% (1.20) and in	hisselie and a solution	
			120 IIII OI 5% (1.20) source	diverse hand a solution	
			and 40 mi of 10% (1:10) so	anum benzoate solution,	
			Answertig anise during system	I, are added to the vial.	
			Aromatic-anise drops are add	led last, pre-mixed in a	
			working glass with an equal	amount (10 mi) of the	
			inished solution (order of the	e Ministry of Health Nº	
			197). Front side WCD		
			Front side wCP	No. of an opening tion	
				Nº of prescription	
			Aquae purificatae	140 mi	
			Analgini Sal Natali la la sala satis	3,0 5,0((1,20), 120,1	
			Sol Natrii hydrocarbonatis	5 % (1:20) 120 ml	
			Sol. Natrii benzoatis	10 % (1:10) 40 ml	
			Liquoris Ammonii-anisati	<u>10 ml</u>	
			II 1.	$v_{total} = 310 \text{ m}$	
			Has made:		
			Has checked:		
			Has handled:	1 1	
			Packing and capping. Ura	nge glass bottle, capped	
			Degage form must be give	cap.	
			Dosage form must be su	loject to m-pharmacy	
			writton control (filled in th	a back and front of the	
			- written control (fined in the	ic back and mont of the	
			organolantic control (cha	ched the nurity of the	
			solution by light shaking and	inspection of the canned	
			solution by light snaking and inspection of the capped		
			solution in direct and reflected light - no suspended		
			colorless without visible mach	anical inclusions).	
			coloriess, without visible mechanical inclusions);		
			- questions control,	d (No dogogo form	
			- control during handle	ad label "Internal" with	
			the inscription "Detion"	u iauti internal with	
			The lebel states: No shares	Monroganistica f-11	
			i ne label states: № pharma	cy, Jvº prescription, full	

	name. patient, method of application, date (date,
	month, year), price. There is a separate prescription
	number, warning labels "Keep out of reach of
	children", "Keep in a cool, dark place" and "Shake
	before use", the package is airtight: the mixture is
	packaged in a bottle of orange glass, when turned
	over.
	Also (selectively) for the dosage form can be carried
	out the following types of control:
	- physical and chemical
	The bottle is decorated with general labels "Potion"
	"Internal"
	The label should say "Shake before use" "Store in a
	cool and dark place" "Keen out of reach of children"
	The label must contain the following markings:
	• emblem of medicine or emblem (logo) of the
	business entity:
	business entity,
	• pharmacy number of name, address;
	• prescription number;
	• surname, initials of the patient;
	• composition of the drug;
	• detailed method of application;
	• series (for serial production);
	• date of manufacture;
	• expiration date.

List of situations: complex powders with hard-grinded substances; complex powders with volatile, odoriferous and dyeing matters; solutions for internal use (mixtures) using dry substances and concentrated solutions; solutions of slightly soluble medicinal matters; suspensions; emulsions; infusions and decoctions from medicinal plant material and extracts-concentrates, mucouses; homogeneous, heterogeneous and combined liniments; homogeneous, heterogeneous and combined ointments; suppositories; injection solutions without stabilizers; injection solutions with stabilizers; isotonic solutions; infusion solutions; eye drops; dosage forms with antibiotics; dosage forms for newborns and children under 1 year

List of practical situations Practical situation № 1

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Unguenthi Benzylpenicillini 20,0

Da. Signa: Apply for an eyelid in 3-4 hours

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 2

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe:	Solutionis acidi hydrochlorici	1 ml
	Pepsini	2,0
	Aquae purificatae	ad 100 ml
	Da. Signa: 1 teaspoon 3 times a d	ay for a child 10 months

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 3

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe:	Dicaini		0,2
	Zinci sulfatis		0,03
	Solutionis Acidi borici	2%	10 ml
	Misce. Da. Signa: 2 drops	into eac	h eye

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Solutionis Ringer-Lokk 400 ml

Da. Signa: For intravenous infusion

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 5

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Solutionis Novocaini isotonicae 100 ml

Sterilisa!

Da. Signa: 2 ml for intravenous injection

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 6

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Solutionis Glucosi 5 % – 100 ml

Sterilisa!

Da. Signa: For injections. 1 ml 2 times a day

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 7

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Solutionis Natrii hydrocarbonatis 5 % - 100 ml

Sterilisa!

Da. Signa: For intravenous infusion

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe:	Xeroformii	3,0
_	Picis liquidae	3,0
	Olei Jecoris aselli	ad 100,0
	Misce. Da. Signa: For	bandages

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 9

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Unguenti Dermatholi 10 % – 20,0

Da. Signa: Lubricate the affected areas of skin with the ointment

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 10

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Dicaini 0,05 Vaselini Lanolini ana 10,0 Misce, ut fiat unguentum.

Da. Signa: Lubricate the nasal cavity 2-3 times a day

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe. Tapaverini nyuroemonur			
Extracti Belladonnae	0,015		
Olei Cacao q	uantum satis,		
ut fiat suppositorium			
Da tales doses № 10	Da tales doses № 10		
Signa: 1 suppository rectally a	t night		

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 12

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe:	Infusi radices Altheae	120 ml
	Natrii hydrocarbonatis	3,0
	Liquoris ammonii-anisati	6 ml
	Misce. Da.	
	Signa: 1 table spoon 3 times	a day

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 13

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Emulsi oleosi 100,0 Mentholi 2,0 Misce. Da. Signa: 1 table spoon 3 times per day

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe:	Camphorae	0,2
	Natrii hydrocarbonatis	
	Natrii chloridi	ana 0,5
	Aquae purificatae	100 ml
	Misce. Da.	
	Signa: Rinsing	

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.

2. Describe the technology of the dosage form compounding and quality control with theoretical grounding.

Practical situation № 15

A patient applied to the pharmacy with a prescription for the compounding of a dosage form:

Recipe: Solutionis Prothargoli 1 % 100 ml

Da. Signa: For sprinkling

Task:

1. Describe the dosage form. Provide a pharmaceutical expertise of the prescription.